



South View of Queen's.



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THE MACHINE PROCESS IN MODERN CIVILIZATION.

THE most striking feature in modern civilization, or rather, the civilization of to-day, is the machine process. It has invaded every department of activity, and dominates all in a mechanical sense. Its power is seen in the application of mechanical measurements to purposes, acts and the amenities of life. Of course the discipline falls more directly on the workmen engaged in mechanical industries; but only less so on the rest of the community. Wherever the machine process extends it shapes and determines the manner of life of the workmen, large and small. The individual has become, in truth, a factor in the mechanical world. The movements of this world controls him. No doubt the furnace, the locomotive, the ship, are the work of his hands; are inanimate, and he is the intelligence which gives order and symmetry to the whole design and fabric of the mechanism in which he is moving. Nevertheless, the process comprises him; and it is because he is obliged to take an intelligent, directing part in what is going forward, that the mechanical process has its chief effect upon him. This process compels him to adjust his standards in fixed and definite ways. He cannot do with the machine whatsoever he may wish. He must take

thought and act in terms given him by the process that is going forward. In other words his thinking in the premises is reduced to standards of gauge and grade. If he fails in the precise measure, the outcome of the process checks his aberration and drives home the sense of the need of absolute conformity to the work in hand as involved in the whole process.

This does not mean in the least, of course, that the process lowers the degree of intelligence of the workman. Of necessity a man must be intelligent and accurate to be intrusted with any one of the numberless modern contrivances in the mechanical process. He is a better workman the more intelligent he is. But the intelligence acquired in this disciplinary process is of a peculiar kind. The machine process requires close and unrelenting thought—thought that runs in standard terms of quantitative precision. Other intelligence on the part of the worker is useless for the matter in hand; or it is even worse than useless. He cannot take to myth-making; nor impute purposes of benevolence and justice to the active forces in his work, such as is done in the fairy-tale or in pulpit oratory; for then he is sure to go astray. We observe, then, that his habitual thinking is carried forward

in terms of mechanical efficiency; and is a matter of precisely adjusted cause and effect. (Of course in no case and with no section of the community does the disciplinary effects of the machine process mould the habits of thought and of life entirely into its own image. There is present in human nature too large a residue of propensities and aptitudes carried over from the past; and the machine's régime has been of too short duration, strict as its discipline may be, and the body of inherited traits and traditions too great and powerful, to allow anything more than an approval to such a consummation.

But the machine ejects anthropomorphic habits of thought. The machine technology rests on a knowledge of impersonal, material cause and effect; not on the dexterity or personal force of the workman. The resultant discipline is a discipline in the handling of impersonal facts for mechanical effect. The machine technology is based on the laws of material causation, not on those of immemorial custom, authenticity, or authoritative enactment. The resulting difference in intellectual training is a difference in kind and discipline, not necessarily in degree.

The active forces in present day industry may be separated into two categories: the business classes and the working classes. The ultimate ground of validity for the thinking of the former is the natural-rights ground of property—what may be described as a conventional, anthropomorphic fact, rather than one of cause and effect; and of the latter the ultimate ground is that of causal sequence. Arguments which proceed on material cause and effect cannot be met with arguments from convention-

al precedent; so that the two classes have an increasing difficulty in understanding and appreciating one another's convictions and ideals. The business classes are conservative; their reasoning is based on conventionalities, rather than cause and effect phenomena. But these occupations are not the only ones whose reasoning runs on a conventional plane. The intellectual activity of other classes, such as soldiers, politicians and the clergy moves on a plane of still older conventions; so that if business training is to be classed as conservative that given by these other more archaic employments might be classed as reactionary. On the other hand, in proportion as a given line of employment has more of the character of a machine process and less of the character of handicraft, the matter of fact training is more pronounced. The machine has become the master of the man who works with it; and is an arbiter in the cultural fortunes of the community into whose life it has entered.

The intellectual and spiritual training of the machine in modern life is, therefore, very far reaching. It touches almost everyone in the body of population; but its more direct constraint is enforced upon the operative, whom it affects in all phases of his life, whether he work or whether he play. So that the ubiquitous presence of the machine with its spiritual concomitant of workaday ideals is the unequivocal mark of the culture of the present day.

The conditions of life forced upon the working population by the machine process are such as to cause every serious student of society in its economic aspects to take serious

thought over the outcome. For now the working population is required to be movable and interchangeable in much the same impersonal manner as the raw or half-wrought materials of industry. From which it follows that the modern workman cannot with advantage own a home, and provide other necessities in such a way as to prevent abnormal waste, and yield him requisite satisfaction. He is discouraged from investing his savings; and the bank, trust-company or stock and bond investment offers no adequate substitute for what is tangibly and usefully under the owner's hand, and persistently requires maintenance and improvement. The "natural right" of property no longer means so much to the working-class as it once did. Hence the extravagance and striking wastefulness of both Canadian and United States workmen.

The growth of what is called the trade union spirit is a concomitant of industry organized after the manner of a machine process. Great Britain is the land of its birth; just as Great Britain is the country where the modern machine industry took its rise. Trade-unionism has as a pervading characteristic the denial of the received natural-rights dogmas. It denies individual freedom of contract to the workman, as well as free discretion to the employer to carry on his business as may suit his own ends. Trade-unionism is to be taken as a somewhat mitigated expression of what the mechanical standards of industry inculcates. Up to the present, from its inception, it has shown no halting-place in its tentative but ever-widening crusade of iconoclasm against the archaic, received body of natural rights. The harsh discipline

of the exigencies of livelihood under the modern machine régime has driven home to the workmen a new point of view. The revision of the scheme of society aimed at by trade-unionism is to be worked out not in the form of natural liberty, individual property rights, individual discretion, but in terms of standardized livelihood and mechanical necessity. It is formulated in terms of industrial, technological standard units. Trade-unionism does not fit into the natural-rights scheme of right and honest living; and therein lies its cultural significance. The classes who move in trade-unions are, it may be darkly and blindly, but nevertheless surely, endeavouring under the compulsion of the machine process to construct a new scheme of institutions based on the compulsion and under the direction of the machine process.

When distrust of business principles rises to such a degree as to become intolerant of all pecuniary institutions and leads to a demand for the abrogation of property rights it is called "socialism." This is widespread among advanced industrial races. No other cultural phenomenon is so threatening to the received economic structure of society. The sense of economic solidarity of the socialists runs on lines of industrial coherence and mechanical restraint; differentiating it from the received and inherited conventional characteristics of right and wrong. Current socialism is an animus of dissent from received tradition. Socialists differ widely among themselves as to the mode of procedure; but are at one in the belief that the institutional forms of the past are unfit for the work of the future.

The socialistic disaffection has been

attributed to envy, class hatred, discontent with their own lot, to a mistaken view of their own interests, and so on. But this is not true. Socialists do not demand a redistribution of property. They regard, rather, the disappearance of property rights, and do not concern themselves with the present received scheme of distribution in economics. In fact, socialists of the line contemplate, instead of a reform of ownership, the traceless disappearance of it. Property with all its inherited tradition must pass away. And so with due but not large exceptions, the effective body of the modern population has been growing more matter-of-fact in its thinking, less romantic, less idealistic in its aspirations, less bound by metaphysical considerations in its view of human relations, less mannerly, less devout. By the modern machine process one does not mean to contract the well-to-do with the indigent, but the line of demarcation between those ready for the socialist propoganda and those not so available is rather to be drawn between the classes employed in the industrial and those employed in the pecuniary occupation. It is a question not so much of property but of position; not of well-being but of work. It is a question of work because it is a question of habits of thought, and work shapes the habits of thought; and habits of thought are made by habits of life rather than by a legal relation to accumulated goods. The discipline of the machine technology is especially fitted to inculcate such iconoclastic habits of thoughts as come to a head in the socialistic bias. Among those classes whose everyday life disciplines them to do their serious thinking in terms of material cause

and effect the preconception of ownership are becoming obsolescent through disuse. It may be said, then, that the modern socialistic disaffection is loosely bound up with the machine industry. The machine industry, directly or indirectly, gives rise to socialism; or the two are the expressions of the same complex of causes. Wherever the increase and diffusion of knowledge have made the machine process possible, and the mechanical technology the tone-giving factor in men's scheme of thought, these modern socialistic iconoclasm follows by easy consequence. The machine is a leveller, a vulgarizer, whose end seems to be the extirpation of all that is respectable, noble, and dignified in human intercourse and ideals.

Lastly, for our present purpose, we may observe that the same effects are discovered when we investigate the relation of the machine process to the religious life. Men trained by the mechanical occupation to industrial, mechanical habits of thought cannot appreciate, or even apprehend, the meaning of religious appeals that proceed on grounds of metaphysical validity. The consolations of a personal relation to a supernatural master do not appeal to men whose habit of life is shaped by a familiarity with the relations of impersonal cause and effect. It does not come as a matter of course for such men to give the catechism's answer to the question, What is the chief end of man? Nor do they instinctively feel themselves to be sinners by virtue of a congenital taint or obliquity. The kindly ministrations of the church and of the minister grate on them, as being so much ado about nothing. The machine is no respecter of persons; and knows nei-

ther morality, dignity nor prescriptive right, divine or human. Its teaching is training them into insensibility to the whole range of concepts on which these ministrations proceed. In the nature of the case, therefore, the resistance opposed to this cultural trend given by the machine discipline on grounds of received conventions, weakens with the passage of time. The spread of materialistic preconceptions is taking place at a cumulatively accelerating rate, except in so far as some other cultural factor, alien to the machine discipline, comes in to exhibit this process and to keep its disintegrating influence within bounds.

—W. W. SWANSON.

RAPIDS AT NIGHT.

Here at the roots of the mountains,
Between the sombre legions of cedars
and tamaracks,
The rapids charge the ravine:
light,
A little light, cast by foam under star-
Wavers about the shimmering stems
of the birches;
Here rise up the clangorous sounds of
battle,
Immense and mournful.
Far above curves the great dome of
darkness
Drawn with the limitless lines of the
stars and the planets.
Deep at the core of the tumult,
Deeper than all the voices that cry at
the surface,
Dwells one fathomless sound,
Under the hiss and cry, the stroke and
the plangent clamor.

(O human heart that sleeps,
Wild with rushing dreams and deep
with sadness!)

The abysmal roar drops into almost
silence,
While over its sleep plays in various
cadence,
Innumerable voices crashing in laugh-
ter;
Then rising calm, overwhelming,
Slow in power,
Rising supreme in utterance,
It sways, and reconquers and floods
all the spaces of silence,
One voice, deep with the sadness,
That dwells at the core of all things.

There by a nest in the glimmering
birches,
Speaks a thrush as if startled from
slumber,
Dreaming of Southern rice-fields,
The moted glow of the amber sun-
light,
Where the long ripple roves among
the reeds.

Above curves the great dome of dark-
ness,
Scored with the limitless lines of the
stars and the planets;
Like the strong palm of God,
Veined with the ancient laws,
Holding a human heart that sleeps,
Wild with rushing dreams and deep
with the sadness
That dwells at the core of all things.

—DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

"Are you in earnest? Seize this very
minute;
What you can do, or dream you can,
begin it;
Boldness has genius, power, and ma-
gic in it,
Only engage and then the mind grows
heated;
Begin and then the work will be com-
pleted."

—Goethe.

THE QUEEN'S-McGILL DEBATE.

(*Special correspondence to the Journal.*)

Montreal, Feb. 6th.

QUEEN'S scored a notable victory here last night by defeating McGill, and carrying off the cup given to the winners in the Intercollegiate Debating League. In the preliminary series Queen's had won from Ottawa College, and McGill had beaten Toronto. Last night's was the final test between the winners of the former debates. The Royal Victoria Hall was the scene of the struggle, and was fairly well filled for the occasion. To enliven the proceedings, when such a step became necessary, the McGill Glee Club provided an excellent musical programme.

The chair was occupied by Mr. F. A. Auld. Queen's was represented by Messrs. Robert Brydon and D. C. Ramsay; McGill by Messrs. D. E. McTaggart and W. H. Cherry. The judges for the debate were Mr. Justice Archibald, Rev. Dr. Symonds, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, and Rev. Prof. Elliott, of the Wesleyan College. The subject of debate was: "Resolved, that the time has come for a substantial reduction in the Canadian tariff." McGill took the affirmative, and the Queen's men upheld the negative contention.

Opening the case for the affirmative, Mr. McTaggart maintained that the recent sessions of the Tariff Commission had plainly shown that the Canadian people were in favor of a reduction of the tariff, and argued that it was to the interest of every Canadian that such a reduction should be made. A substantial reduction did not necessarily mean a reduction on every article. Mr. McTaggart was especial-

ly in favor of a reduction on farming implements, workmen's tools, steel, coal, and the commodities going to make up these implements and tools. High tariff meant high prices. A reduction of the tariff would mean lower prices. Of our people, seventy-four per cent. were engaged in rural pursuits, and for every dollar invested in manufactures, four were invested in agriculture alone. In view of the smallness of the manufacturing interests of our country, the great majority of the population would benefit by a reduction of the tariff. In the making of such a reduction, Mr. McTaggart favored giving to Great Britain and her colonies a much greater preference than to other countries.

Mr. Brydon, of Queen's, opened for the negative. He declared that so far as lowering the tariff for the benefit of the agricultural interest was concerned, a country should not be developed in part, but as a whole, if it was to be an ideal country. So far Canada had been for the most part a nation of farmers, but had recognized the necessity of other industries. To lower the tariff would be a check to industrial development and a menace to the country as a whole. If the tariff was ever justified it was justified at present as much as ever. While our tariff protected, it was not prohibitive, and to lower it would be a bonus to the American manufacturer, enabling him to come into our country and compete more ruinously with our own manufacturers. If Canada was to be developed at all it must be by building up all her industries.

Mr. Cherry, for the affirmative, dealt more particularly with combines, maintaining that if we were held up, it had better be by our own

combines. He saw no reason, however, why we should be held up by any combines, home or foreign. For the negative, Mr. Ramsay held that a substantial reduction of the tariff would entail a decrease in revenue, and a consequent change in the form of taxation, a step for which the country was not prepared.

Mr. McTaggart summed up on behalf of the affirmative. The judges retired to deliberate, and on their return Rev. Dr. Symonds announced that the decision had been awarded to the Queen's debaters, both on the ground of matter and on that of manner. The cup was presented to the visitors by Principal Peterson, of McGill.

The Queen's debaters arrived home on the noon train Tuesday, the 6th instant, and were met at the station by a large and enthusiastic crowd of students, who formed a guard of honor for them and their trophy. On Tuesday evening, the four successful debaters were tendered a dinner at Mrs. Eby's boarding house. As time is valuable to all the students at this season, the affair was made brief, but it was greatly enjoyed by all present. Naturally debate was the theme of most of the short, after-dinner speeches made, and many compliments were paid both the debaters and the members of the Debate Committee for their hard and conscientious work in the interest of debating at Queen's.

Prof.—“What are you doing with that notebook?”

Student—“I carry it round to jot down my thoughts.”

Prof.—“Don't you consider it rather large for that purpose?”

—*Manitoba College Journal.*

OUR TWO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

TWO championships in one week! That's not bad. It is not often that a college scores two such notable triumphs in so short a time. But Queen's, we are sure, will not be injured by her success, seeing that it has been achieved in both instances by hard work and true merit. The battles are over and the two trophies rest peacefully on an index cabinet in the University Library, the Debating Cup presented to the I.U.D.L. by the Varsity Literary Society last year, and the Hockey Cup presented to the Inter-collegiate Union by Queen's three years ago. The hockey trophy comes back home after a year's absence at McGill, while the debating cup visits us for the first time. We all hope that it will find the Queen's air congenial. Queen's has a reputation in debate, and since the formation of the I. U. D. L. has won the championship oftener than any other college.

The double triumph is the more notable in that it represents the two sides of college life in which it is possible to have any competition between students, the intellectual and the physical. On the other side—the spiritual—the competition must come in the great outside world where the rules are more severe, and where the judges and referees comprise all our fellow-men. In this, too, Queen's men have never lagged.

But at the present moment it is for the triumph in hockey and debate that we rejoice. The JOURNAL extends its congratulations to all who took part in the contests. Their victory is the victory of Queen's and of all Queen's students.

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Editorials.

THE CALENDAR AND THE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

EACH year the University issues two official publications, the Calendar, and the volume of examination papers. The JOURNAL would modestly suggest changes in the form of both. The Calendar is intended to serve a double purpose. It is the university's great advertisement, and it is the students' one book of reference in all that pertains to courses, classes and so forth. As a book of reference it is admirable. As an advertisement, it leaves much to be desired, the reason being that it is not comprehensive enough. The Arts, Science, and Medical Calendars are issued separately, and apparently have no connection with one another. A stranger, picking up the Arts Calendar, unless he made a careful examination, could scarcely tell that there was a Science school or Medical college in connection with the university, and even if he found out from the dozen or so pages at the back that such institu-

tions existed, he could tell little or nothing of their magnitude, or of their work. It is the same with the other calendars. People who know Queen's, of course, do not need to be told these things, but there are many who do not know. Students who are not personally acquainted with the different universities, and who have no one to advise them, are very apt to choose the one with the more comprehensive calendar, not because of the size merely, but because it gives fuller information and conveys to them the idea of a greater university. Would it not be possible to make the Queen's Calendar indicate more completely the scope of the whole institution. This might be done by combining the three present calendars. The cost would no doubt be greater, but this difficulty could be partly surmounted by retaining the smaller Calendars for the use of the students at the university, and sending the larger ones to persons who ask for information.

Then as to the examination papers. The trouble here is just the opposite. The volumes as issued at present are too large and cost too much. True, to one able to interpret them, they indicate much better than any calendar could, the size and scope of the university. But this is not their principal use. There are few students who do not every year make diligent study of old exam. papers. At present these can be procured for fifty cents a volume. But the volume contains all the papers in all the faculties, and a student in Medicine, say, is compelled to burden himself with the papers in Arts, Science and Theology, and what is worse, must pay for them. If the papers could be issued in smaller faculty volumes and these sold at ten or

fifteen cents each, more papers would be sold, and the arrangement would prove more satisfactory to the students. In Science and Medicine, a further subdivision into pamphlets containing the papers for one year might be worth considering. In Arts and Theology, this, of course, would not be practicable.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

ARISTOTLE says somewhere that man is a social animal. It is more than probable that the good sage penned this trite saying one Saturday morning after returning from an At Home at the Academy. There had been many student dances that season, as there had been before, and have been since, and their frequency and character had set the wise old man a-pondering. Why all these elaborate and costly preparations for getting acquainted and for keeping acquainted? Aristotle meditated long and deeply. In a few months the "Politics" appeared dealing with some of the less important aspects of the question. The real problem, however, was unsolved and so has descended to us.

At Queen's what to do with the excessive number of social functions has long been a moot question. Almost everybody has asked it; everybody has proposed solutions; and all, professors as well as students, have gone on enjoying the functions and doing little or nothing to lessen their number. Beginning with the Freshman's reception in November, and ending with the Science dance a couple of weeks ago, we have had nine At Homes and dinners in connection with the college this year. These have cost on an

average about \$200 each, or roughly, \$1,800 in all. A tidy sum, but perhaps not too large if the students and their friends really got its value in recreation. Whether they do at present may be questioned.

But it is not so much the money, as the time and vital energy spent, that is the great objection to our series of functions. From the middle of November until Christmas it is next to impossible to get any real work done; and after all, this is the students' first object in coming here. There is no thought but to attend At Homes and such like things. The very atmosphere takes on a tang of the reckless, all-pervading abandon, and infects the student whether he will or no. Our surroundings are supposed to have some effect at least upon our work and actions, and the environment at Queen's during the latter part of the fall term, has certainly not in the last few years been conducive to study. Not that we would have our students study all the time and make book-worms and pedants of themselves. That would be almost as bad as making butterflies of themselves. But the general character of a university should be such as would at all times permit a man to study if he wanted to.

However, it appears that the thing has about worked itself to death, and at last some action has been taken, not by the authorities, but by the students themselves—another proof by the way of the senate's wisdom in allowing the students to manage their own affairs. The number of the functions has not been limited; no one student-body had any power to do that. But by the special request of the Alma Mater, all year At Homes will have to be cur-

tailed in the future. In other words, they will have to stop at 12.30. It is hoped that in this way the year At Homes will be merged into faculty functions, and instead of nine or ten, we shall escape with at most half a dozen "events" in the season.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We cannot but commend the enterprise of the Dramatic Club this year, and the interest it is showing in the welfare of Queen's. Before Christmas it succeeded in presenting to the public a series of scenes from Shakespeare which won the praise of all who saw them played. Already it has been for several weeks hard at work on a play for next year; and only this week it has undertaken the labor and responsibility of fitting Grant Hall for theatricals and has given the students and friends of Queen's the pleasure of seeing the work done by Ben Greet's Company.

At a meeting of the Alma Mater Society a few weeks ago the Critic drew the society's attention to the fact that the last two numbers in the order of business were usually without content. The criticism was just. There is never any arranging for a programme for the next meeting, and there is seldom a programme. The last order of business calls for "Debate, Reading Essays, or other Programme." We have had two debates this year; not even the "oldest inhabitant" can remember the reading of an essay at the Alma Mater; and the "other programme" is usually a minus quantity. It is unfortunate that this should be so. One of the objects of the society is to cultivate a literary and scientific taste among the stu-

dents, but every member recognizes that it is failing to do this. Perhaps it has not the same opportunity to do this as it once had. Its business has grown, and much time must now be taken up with routine work. Yet there are many evenings on which an essay, a short popular lecture, some selections from the Glee Club, or even a few spirited college songs, would be most welcome. Every member who comes even occasionally to the meetings can notice the difference in attendance on the few evenings when there is a programme.

And this reminds us that the Alma Mater has already provided sheets of printed songs for use at the meetings, but these sheets have never been used. Why not produce them some evening, and see whether Queen's students have really forgotten how to sing? It would be an interesting experiment if nothing more.

The recent action of the Alma Mater Society, in authorizing the purchase of one hundred cushions for use at college functions is a step in the right direction. Cushions seem to be an essential part of the decorations at all functions, and the problem of supplying them has caused considerable worry to successive decoration committees. Bunting they had in plenty, furniture they could rent, but cushions they could only borrow. Friends of Queen's had to be appealed to for aid, and this was seldom done in vain. But "At Homes" and dances have increased to such an extent that the tax upon friendship has become too much. It is rather an imposition to ask for cushions once a week for almost two months, especially when the students could easily own a supply themselves.

The JOURNAL is not expected to meddle with politics, yet at this time it cannot forbear to challenge the statements of certain persons and papers that deny the right of students to vote in their university city. How the students vote is neither here nor there. It is their right, their moral right, that is being questioned; their legal right is, for the present at least, established. The law provides that sailors, fishermen, students, and others who find it necessary to ply their calling abroad, shall be allowed to exercise the franchise at home. In the case of sailors and fishermen this is just. These men do not remain for any length of time in any one place, and it would be impossible for them to vote anywhere except in the constituency in which their home is situated. Besides their principal interests are centred there. With the student it is different. If he belonged to a wealthy class and had property interests in his home riding it might be well to have him vote there. Students, however, are not as a rule burdened in this way. Their interest is, or ought to be, centred in the city where they spend the greater part of their time. They are not transients like sailors and fishermen. When they register they do so with the intention of spending at least four years in the college. For four years then they are virtually citizens of the university city, and as such have a right to vote there. Moreover, many a student before coming to college has been for years absent from his father's home. He has never voted there and has no moral right to do so. His real home is at the college centre. To give students the right to vote, and then to ask them to travel several hundred miles to exercise that right is

virtually to disfranchise them, and the disfranchisement of the students means the wilful casting out from the political field of a portion of the best element in the country. It is doubtful if the country can afford to do this.

Ladies.

TO many of us probably, Kingston means little more than Queen's and yet, as we learned at a lecture given recently, few cities in our dominion have a more interesting history. Of the story of its early growth as related by Principal Ellis, we give the following sketch.

On July the twelfth, 1673, when the famous French Governor, Count Frontenac, came up the St. Lawrence with his brightly painted barges and attendant canoes, he looked on a very different scene from that which meets the eye of the tourist approaching the present Limestone City; far as the eye could reach extended a forest and only the regular dip of the paddles broke the stillness of the summer day. Yet there were living creatures on the shore; for concealed among the trees, Iroquois warriors were eagerly watching the approach of the flotilla. Nor was Frontenac ignorant of their presence in the neighborhood. At his command, La Salle had invited the Iroquois to meet the representative of the French king in council, and the regular, well-ordered advance of the boats in battle array was planned to impress the Indians with the might and power of France. Weary with their fourteen days' journey from Lachine, the Frenchmen gladly pulled up their boats and prepared to camp.

Various reasons may be assigned for this visit. In the first place, La

Salle, fired with the dream of a great empire, considered this an important point in the extension westward of French power; Frontenac too felt the force of this argument and, further, the post would be of great advantage in diverting from the English the trade of the Iroquois to the south. With characteristic energy, Frontenac at once set his men to work to build a fort and four days later, when it was almost completed, held a conference with the Indians and gained their consent to its erection.

In 1675, La Salle was granted a seigneurie which included all the present city of Kingston and land some distance beyond, on the condition that he rebuild the fort of stone and keep it up. Around this fort, situated at about the gate of the present barracks, traders built their homes and cultivated small plots of ground, and this marks probably the earliest effort at colonization in what is now Ontario. It seemed as though Fort Frontenac was to be a permanent settlement, but the ill-feeling excited by the treachery of Denonville, one of Frontenac's successors, in seizing some Iroquois warriors assembled for a friendly conference, rendered necessary the withdrawal of the garrison and the destruction of the fort.

Frontenac, again sent out to save the colony, had the fort rebuilt and for seventy years it was an important post, the depot for supplies and for garrison reserves for the centres farther west. Fate, however, seemed not to favor French occupation of Fort Frontenac. During the war between England and France, Colonel Bradstreet, with batteries stationed on the present Market Square, made a vigorous attack on the fort, whose garrison

reduced in number, for Frontenac had been deemed secure from assault, was obliged to surrender the fort with its stores and the warships in the harbor, and a second time Fort Frontenac was left in ruins.

One hundred and eleven years after Count Frontenac had made his first impressive landing, a flotilla of different appearance, bearing people of different nationality and with different aim, entered the harbor. No dream of a vast empire led them there; they came with their wives and children, not to trade in furs, but to subdue the forest and gain thereby a livelihood. They were the United Empire Loyalists, forced because of devotion to the British crown to seek new homes in the wilderness.

A map of Kingston in 1790, shows Bagot marked as Rear Street, because quite at the back of civilization, and a line of block-houses connected by a palisade fence encircling the city; one of these may still be seen at the end of Lower Sydenham Street. Some years later, when the city limits had been much extended, the Martello towers, built at considerable expense, replaced the block-houses which by position and general structure were no longer sufficient for defence.

During the war of 1812, which meant commercial ruin to many towns, Kingston prospered, for the strength of its fortifications and garrison secured it from attack. It was both a military and naval headquarters and at Navy Bay a large dockyard was established. In 1841, the first united parliament of Upper and Lower Canada met in what is now the main building of the General Hospital. Previous to this, after the passing of the Constitutional Act, Lord

Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, had met his first legislative council in a quaint little frame house below St. Paul's Church; but parliament had met at Newark. The city hall, planned and built by the citizens for the use of the legislature, still bears witness to the hopes of the Kingstonian of this period. Kingston had already a fair share of commercial prosperity, and as the seat of government, it was expected to become one of the most important cities in the country. Unfortunately for the aspirations of Kingston, Toronto was finally chosen as the capital and the city which, in 1841, seemed likely to attain great material prosperity, is now famed rather as an educational centre.

On Wednesday, January the twenty-fourth, the final debate in the inter-year series was given. The subject was: Resolved, that travel is a better education than books. Misses MacInnes and Clifford, '07, took the affirmative; Misses Ferguson and Donelda MacArthur, '08, the negative. It was agreed by the leaders that expense should not be taken into consideration and that a certain elementary education should be assumed. Judged either from the point of view of style or substance, the debate compared favorably with any previously given in the Levana. Strong arguments were advanced by the debaters in support of their respective systems of education, but perhaps the strength of the affirmative, winners of the debate, lay in the very effective way in which they showed the general, all-round development which might result from travel. We heartily congratulate the apparently invincible re-

presentatives of naughty-seven, who thus add another naughty-seven shield to the Levana cup.

Through the kindness of Principal Gordon, the Y.W.C.A. has been able to introduce a new feature into its work and organize a system of Bible study classes. A course in the Book of Mark has been outlined by Dr. Gordon and every week, each group is supplied with an outline of the work to be read during that week. Dr. Gordon himself has a class composed of the leaders and here are discussed the difficulties of the various groups. That the girls appreciate this marked evidence of the Principal's interest in their work is perhaps best proved by the fact that even in this, the busy session, the members of the different groups are so enthusiastic and interested in their study.

Divinity.

TUESDAY evening, Jan. 30th, Principal Gordon gave a dinner to the Theological students; and a most enjoyable affair it was. Once a year now for three years we have all met at his hospitable board, where all are made to feel at home. Divinity Hall is scarcely strong enough to attempt any entertainment of its own, and now this annual dinner of the Principal's fulfils all that any such dinner could do for us. Having so many classes in common, in the three years of our Theological course, we are perhaps thrown together more than are the students of any other faculty, and our feeling of brotherhood is greatly strengthened by the meeting around one common board, where our Principal and Professors meet with us. We

feel, too, that Principal Gordon is peculiarly our own, as Primarius Professor of Divinity. Then also meeting with our Professors in this way, seeing them eating, and talking, and joking, just like ordinary mortals, surely ought to inspire even the most diffident among us, with a new interest in his work, and with what is to be his calling in life.

For those of us who go out this year, especially, such an evening as this will long be remembered. After all, it is in after years, when we meet with old class-mates, and talk over these our student days, that we really appreciate as we should these many kindnesses we receive when we are here. Then it is that we will recall the incidents of such a gathering as this, possibly for the delectation of generations yet unborn, just as we heard on this occasion, and at first hand, of doings at Queen's long before we entered this happy old world.

Dr. Ross and Dr. Jordan, of the Theological Faculty, were present, as were also Dr. Watson and Dr. Dyde of the Faculty of Arts. We were all very sorry that Prof. MacNaughton found it impossible to be present. Rev. Robt. Laird, Queen's Endowment Fund Agent, was present, being in town for a day or two.

After all had shown how much they appreciated the good things provided, Principal Gordon rose, and after a few kindly words to us all, called on Vice-Principal Watson to speak. His address gave us some light on the earlier days of Queen's, as he gave us some recollections of his first days here—in 1872. His first Final Arts class consisted of four men, and in all there were but seven, on the teaching staff of the university. Of special in-

terest to us was Dr. Watson's account of his first sermon, preached while he was a Divinity student at Glasgow University. Very encouraging it is to us to know that one who stands where he does to-day was in his earlier days criticized by a Scotch beadle, as to his understanding of a Scripture text.

Dr. Jordan was next called on, and he is always interesting. Referring to the openness of mind necessary for those engaged in the study of Theology, he told a story of a gentleman who in speaking to a Bishop of the Church of England, said that he found that the prayers of the English Church Prayer Book were suitable for all occasions, and for all peoples, with but one exception—there was no special prayer for Divinity students. "But you forget," said the Bishop, "that there is a 'prayer for those at sea.'"

Dr. Ross was the next speaker, and he fairly excelled himself, being most apt and witty in his remarks. He too gave us some reminiscences of early days at Queen's, and especially interesting to us were his remarks about the founding of the Alma Mater Society in 1859. The good doctor assured us that he was present at its birth. Turning to another question, he spoke earnestly of the importance of holding firmly to the great essentials in this age of transition.

Dr. Dyde made a strong argument for the closer union of Philosophical and Theological studies, contending that these are in reality one study, and so should go hand in hand. He also gave us some interesting recollections of his early days at Queen's, especially as to the aggressive and strenuous Y.M.C.A. of those days.

Rev. Robert Laird spoke strongly on the subject of loyalty to our uni-

versity. He gave it as his impression after visiting a large number of places and congregations, in various parts of our country, that the real strength behind Queen's lies in her graduates. One or two graduates of other universities have lately subscribed handsomely to the Endowment Fund because of their high opinion of some of Queen's graduates of their acquaintance, and because of the loyalty those graduates show for their Alma Mater.

Mr. J. C. MacConachie was called on, but he said he could not now speak for Divinity Hall as he had "stepped down" to enter the ranks of the Philosophers.

During the evening we had several of the old Queen's songs, and Mr. D. A. MacKeracher sang "The Ford of Kabul River" as he only can. We should have liked to have heard the Principal speak at greater length, but now the evening was wearing on, so after "Auld Lang Syne" we made our adieus, and wandered off home, grateful indeed to our kind friend the Principal, for a most enjoyable evening.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY IN JAPAN.

The 13th general meeting of this society was held lately at Tokio. The reports show that the membership is now 113,721, and the capital fund amounts to about \$2,600,000. During the recent war the expenditure was about \$2,200,000. The society employed 2 hospital ships, 78 bands of nurses in Japan, 32 bands at the front, 38 bands in the army hospitals, one band in the Medical Stores Department and one in the Sick Transport corps, in all 150 bands of nurses, which with the other special nursing stations arranged for, made in all 5,200 trained nurses at work. In all

821,239 patients were cared for, and of this number 25,893 were prisoners. All this throws an interesting light on the influence of Christianity in Japan, and it is all the more remarkable when we consider what a short time has passed since this country was opened up to outside influences. We often hear Japan called the Britain of Asia, and among the factors that have led to the marvellous revolution in methods, and customs, and civilization, Christian missions must be reckoned the chief.

Rev. Dr. Sheraton, Principal of Wycliffe College, Toronto, has passed away, and to the memory of this great and good man we pay our tribute. He was a man of high standing, of strong personality, and of large and catholic spirit. One has only to know some of the graduates of Wycliffe, to have some idea of the broad and tolerant mind of this man who for the last twenty-eight years has guided the destinies of his college. We think too of how, after the death of Principal Caven, Principal Sheraton was asked to give lectures in Knox—the head of an Anglican College lecturing to Presbyterian students. And now he too has passed away, and none can tell how great is the loss to his college, and to his church.

FRIENDSHIP.

"Whilst I disdain the populace
I find no peer in higher place.
Friend is a word of royal tone,
Friend is a poem all alone.
Wisdom is like the elephant,
Lofty and rare inhabitant
He dwells in deserts or in courts;
With hucksters he has no resorts."

—Ibn Jemin.

Medicine.

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Queen's Medicals had gathered then,
Their beauties to the dancing hall,
and bright,
The lamps shone o'er fair women
and brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily and
when
Music arose with its voluptuous
swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes that
spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage-
bell."

—Byron *up-to-date*.

The above stanza briefly describes the Medical Dance held in Grant Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 26th. The general verdict of the large number who attended it, is that it was a very successful affair. Besides the Medical undergraduates there were present many from other faculties, and many guests from the city and surrounding towns. The occasion was honored also by the presence of many of the medical professors with their wives. The patronesses, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. J. C. Connell, Mrs. W. T. Connell, Mrs. I. G. Bogart, Mrs. D. E. Mundell and Mrs. G. W. Mylks received at the entrance to the Hall.

The halls of the New Arts Building were very appropriately decorated, the college colors being everywhere visible. In one of the rooms two skeletons, relics of a shadowy past, reminded the multitude to "eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow ye die." The Opera House orchestra, under leadership of Prof. Merry, furnished splendid music, and as the floor was

in good shape the devotees of the "light fantastic" found time pass all too quickly. The refreshments served by Caterer Tuttle were very appetizing and thoroughly appreciated by all. At an early hour the festivities ceased and all departed hoping that there would not be two years before the next Medical Dance. The year '07 conceived the idea of this "At Home" and appointed the following committee who so ably managed matters: B. Galloway, R. Mills, F. R. Nicholls, J. R. Losce, G. A. Greaves and W. Porter.

At a special meeting of the Aesculapian Society, held on the 9th inst., Mr. D. J. MacDonald was elected to represent Queen's at the annual "At Home" of McGill Medical College on the 13th inst.

Science.

THE Science Dance, last and best of the college season, was held Friday evening, Feb. 2nd. Grant Hall has seldom, if ever, seen such gaiety and merry-making crowded into so few hours. "One final round of enjoyment before the grind in deadly earnest" seemed the spirit prevailing, so that the guests found the time went never so quickly and pleasantly. The arrangements were about perfect, and were carried out with a certain smartness good to see. Merry's orchestra supplied the music, and excelled itself. The refreshments, everyone agreed, were first-rate and the service good. In the printing, and decorating, taste and originality was shown, and in fact the work of all the committees was done in such a way that no special mention should be made of any.

More interest should be evidenced in the meetings of the Engineering Society. The last regular meeting was held Friday,, Feb. 2nd, and the attendance was small. A very interesting and carefully prepared paper on "Shop Casts" was read by G. C. Keith, '06, Mechanical, and a short discussion followed. There is no feature of the meetings which holds such possibilities of entertainment and helpfulness, as this reading and discussion of papers upon scientific subjects, and more attention could very well be paid to it. Other articles, it is said, will be given during the term.

The final years in Arts and Science have made arrangements for the publication of a Year Book. Of more modest form than the late projected book of the combined faculties, it is still a step in the right direction. The Junior year has already taken up the question of a next year's book, learning from the experience of '06, that a venture of this kind must be given much time and attention.

The Engineering Society extension scheme is finding favor wherever it is spoken of, and the prospects of its success are becoming brighter every day.

For a long time little or nothing has been heard on the subject of a new Science yell. Two years ago the Engineering Society offered a prize to the student in Science who would evolve the most suitable yell, and the result was that a number of compositions were offered, none of which however were considered improvements upon our present proud pæan of exultation and defiance. It is hoped

that from this mere suggestion, many of "ours" will see the way open, to make a name for themselves, and incidentally win the prize which is still offered.

The students in Civil Engineering are next year to be given a special course of lectures in Elementary Mineralogy. With the unprecedented activity in railway building now shown all over Canada, comes the opening up of new country of unknown resources, and it is rather more a probability than a possibility, that the Railway Engineer may happen upon districts where some acquaintance with minerals will prove profitable to him. Many expressions of satisfaction have been heard over the news of this new provision.

Stuart Lazier, '07, was called home recently upon the death of his father, Judge Lazier, of Belleville.

H. B. Osborne, '05, visited the School on Feb. 5th. He is with the Greet Company, which appears in Grant Hall, Feb. 14th.

A. N. Redmond, B.Sc., '03, of the Transcontinental Survey Staff, returned home on a holiday last week.

Everybody is glad to see old John Dunkley around again.

The hockey match, Final Year Science vs. Divinity Hall, should be played soon. Men from both halls are to be seen daily at the rink, getting into condition.

D. D. Cairns, B.Sc., was in for the Science Dance.

T. W. Fairlie, B.Sc., '05, was in town about election time. He has been doing railway work in New Ontario and tells of 40 below zero weather.

It was found that the one thing the '07 bunch in Lab. No. 2 wanted most was a small distillery. Three Professors, Rip, two plumbers and the engineer, went to work at it, it was installed, and is in constant use.

Our musical critic, Mr. D. W. H-u-t-n, has at present very little opportunity for the exercise of his talents, but we imagine that in case a piano should be installed in Fleming Hall, much benefit might accrue from having one of our number so experienced in this art.

LATEST YARNS NOTICED.

"Cousin Jacks and Their Sisters," by G. R. McL-r-n.

"That Collie," or A Tale That Tickles, by C. W. M-rr-y.

"My Pull With the Orchestra," by D. J. K-lb-rn.

"Landladies and Their Prejudices," collaborated by "Pink" and "Manitoba Mac."

"The Autobiography of a Cardinal," by W. J. W-l-y.

"Husky's Pipe Philosophy," by the author of "This Is Foolish," &c., &c.

What makes time short to me?
Activity!

What makes it long and spiritless?
'Tis idleness!

What brings us to debt?
To delay and forget!

What makes us succeed?
Decision with speed!

How to fame to ascend?
Oneself to defend!

CALENDAR.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY

Every Saturday evening at 7.30.

Feb. 24.—Election of Officers of Lawn Tennis Club.

ARTS SOCIETY

Tuesday, Feb. 27 and every alternate Tuesday thereafter.

LEVANA SOCIETY

Every alternate Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Feb. 21st—Dante—Miss Lois Saunders

ÆSCULAPIAN SOCIETY

Meets Friday at 4 p.m. weekly.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY

Friday, Feb. 16, and every alternate Friday thereafter.

Y. M. C. A.

Every Friday at 4 p.m.

Feb. 16—Address—Rev. Dr. Milligan.

Feb. 23—"Deed, not Creed"—N. H. Anning, B.A.

March 2—Address—Prof. Matheson.

Y. W. C. A.

Every Friday at 4 p.m.

Feb. 16—Rev. Dr. G. L. MacKay, of Formosa—Rev. W. S. McTavish, B. D., Ph.D.

Feb. 23—Practical Expression of Sympathy—Misses Austin and Chandler.

Mar. 2—Florence Nightingale—Misses Grass and Asselstine.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Every Saturday morning at 11.

Feb. 17—Home Missions.

Feb. 24—Foreign Missions.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DEBATING CLUB.

Feb. 23—W. L. MacKenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor will deliver an address on "The Work of the Labor Department."

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Feb. 15—Prof. Cappon, "Philosophical Problems."

Feb. 26—Prof. Carmichael, "Polarization of Light."

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES

Feb. 18—Rev. R. E. Welsh, M.A., (Author of "In Relief of Doubt").

Feb. 25—Rev. Prof. Jordan, D.D.

SUNDAY MORNING BIBLE CLASS

Meets at 9.45.

Feb. 18—The Later Parables, The Prodigal Son, Luke 15—Prof. Dyde.

Feb. 25—Jesus' Conception of the Final Judgment of Things—Matt. 24, Luke 18—Prof. Macnaughton.

NOTE.—Secretaries of the various societies and clubs and years are requested to inform the Associate-Editor of any errors or omissions in this list and to furnish him with dates and programmes of any meetings they wish announced.

Athletics.

THE CANADIAN INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION.

WE would like to bring the following matters prominently before the body of the students, and we hope this—that an intelligent interest in the official doings in the line of sports will also mean a more active interest.

A movement which dates back for something like three years has at last resulted in something definite. At a meeting in Toronto on Saturday, Feb. 3rd, at which were present Prof. McLeod and Dr. Tees of McGill, Dr. W. J. Wood and Mr. J. C. Sherry from Toronto, and Prof. Shortt and Mr. W. H. MacInnes, the question of forming a Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union was discussed and the following resolutions were adopted. These take the form of a Constitution, copies of which will be made and brought before the various organizations for final appeal. They state:—

The membership of this Union will be of two sorts—Active and Associate. The Active members will be the Athletic Associations of McGill, Toronto and Queen's. The Associate members will be the Athletic Associations of other colleges, which become members on the unanimous vote of the Active members.

The governing body of the Union will be composed of three representatives from each Active member, to be elected annually, and one of whom must be a member of the University faculty, or otherwise qualified to represent the teaching body of the University.

At all meetings of the governing

body each of the Active members must be represented.

A representative of an Associate member may be present at any meeting of the Union and shall have the right to make representations.

The expenses of the Union will be borne of the Active members, except that there shall be a nominal fee of \$1.00 for the Associate members.

The present rules of eligibility and amateur standing have been adopted.

The Union shall appoint a board of reference consisting of one representative from each Active member who shall be a member of faculty of his university. This board shall have judicial powers to interpret and enforce the rules of this Union.

The Constitution of the Union cannot be altered except on the unanimous vote of the members present.

QUEEN'S 12—TORONTO 4.

The hockey team played its second game with Toronto University in Toronto, on Friday evening, February 2nd, defeating the men of the blue and white by the above score. The team deserve the highest commendation for their brilliant work and received the unstinted praise of the Toronto press. Of course, we have to remember that although conditions for practice here have been bad enough owing to the mild weather, yet in Toronto they have been very much worse; and the very keen ice on which the game was played was much more of a change to the 'Varsity boys than to ours. Davidson was the most effective man on the Toronto line, while Hanley and Broadfoot did good work on defence. 'Varsity's most serious lack was in the matter of combination; and their uncertain passing and lack of spirit faded

to child's play in contrast with the lightning rushes and effective combination of the Queen's forwards. The line up was as follows:

Toronto—Goal, Keith; point, Hanley; cover, Broadfoot; rover, Martin; forwards, Toms, Clarke and Davidson.

Queen's—Goal, Mills; point, Macdonnell; cover, Sutherland; rover, Walsh; forwards, Richardson, Crawford and Dobson.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Richardson is like greased lightning; a splendid skater and an expert dodger.

Crawford had apparently no difficulty in out-playing Herb. Clarke, his check.

Dick Mills stopped the puck with everything but his face.

BASKETBALL, M'GILL 41—QUEEN'S 21.

The Queen's basketball team made a trip to McGill on January 18th and played the McGill team on Saturday at 8.30 p.m. in the McGill gymnasium. This is the first basketball game

Queen's ever played at McGill. Changed conditions in the matter of a much larger floor than at the city Y.M.C.A. seemed to throw the team partly off their feet in the first half, when McGill practically ran away with them. But the boys braced up in the second half and gave a good account of themselves, and giving us reason to believe that our next visit will not show such serious results. The line up was as follows:

McGill — Forwards, Forbes and Trenholme; centre, Locke; defence, Crankshaw and Higgins.

Queen's — Forwards, H. Dunlop and Sully; centre, McFadyen; defence, J. S. King (Capt.) and Rawson.

Three more matches have been played in the Meadows Cup Series with the following results:

Miners lost to Crescents by a score of 28—29.

Preachers defeated Frontenacs, score 36—21.

Preachers defeated Ramblers, score 36—30.

HON. POL. ECON. VS. HON. PHIL.

The Challenge.

To the members of the class of Hon. Phil.,

We men of the world these words do chant:

'Tis a challenge hurled by J. S. Mill

Full in the face of Mr. Kant.

After class one day we sages met,

Sober, serious and calm;

We all agreed that for Hon. Phil.

We didn't give a—cent.

For hockey we predelictions have;

We've played the game before;

Divinity kindly showed us how

In the good old days of yore.

Adam Smith, many things did know
 Of free-trade and the protection-game,
 Against Honor Phil. his schemes would go,
 Why not win ourselves great fame?

Those Kant men are arrogant; of this they should repent,
 So 'twas agreed a challenge should be sent;
 In wings of poesy this word let us convey,
 Come forth! come forth! and with us hockey play!

Don't let your awesome fears of us cause you to pass us by,
 This challenge we have sent to you, "Come forth and do or die";
 Our line-up we have chosen, a husky one you bet,
 So we'll be ready for you any day you set.

Mike Flannigan will have to be consulted re loaning us the rink,
 But you just get your men together and sit back and think;
 You've many things to account for, many, many sins,
 And they'll increase in number when you get it on the shins.

So, farewell until we see you sprawling on the ice,
 Uglow's glowing o'er the prospect, my won't it be nice!
 Bring your Kant books with you and don't forget your skates,
 Pray, pray all day to-morrow—propitiate the Fates.

The Reply.

My Dear Sir,—

Your foolish, presumptuous letter
 Came duly to hand. I've seen things that were better
 In a purely poetical light. In my judging
 You might have attempted the task of dislodging
 The sun, or the stars, or the moon, I confess,
 And with equally brilliant prospects of success,
 As attempt to defy, in your wand'ring tetrameter,
 Kant and his capable critics. Why, dam' it, Sir,
 All that is needed to strangle a dunce
 Is permission to use all the rope that he wants.
 'Tis a far cry from Hegel to matters athletic;
 But think what would happen if all antithetic
 Occurrences lapsed from our everyday life,
 And the humdrum affairs of the world and his wife.
 Philosophy stands, Sir, the queen of the Sciences,
 And enforces her sway by such mortal appliances
 As the brawn and the brain of each doughty apostle.
 Though her foes may forget that their strength in the tussle
 (When either prepares for a bout with the other)
 Like Antaeus's springs from the touch of their mother,

Though her children and subjects—the profound Astronomical,
 The serene Theologic, the wordy Dynamical,
 Or even the saucy, sarcastic Political—
 Ever forget that their strength's parasitical,
She can never permit that an error so rank
 Should pass by unmarked. We intend, Sir, to spank
 Every mutinous son of old Adam. In Shortt
 You will wish you had Dyde in your youth, Sir. The sport
 Will be held at the rink after dinner. Mike Flannigan
 Must be seen about letting the rink some day. Then again
 How about getting a straight referee?
 These and like questions it seems, Sir, to me
 Had better be settled by May and MacInnes,
 As also the choice of the day. And if this is
 Agreed to by all of the Pol. Econ. men,
 We'll be found in the hall every morning at ten.

Our Alumni.

THE many personal friends of Mr. A. G. Cameron and Mr. A. M. Bothwell, M.A., are congratulating them on their securing Rhodes Scholarships, Mr. Cameron for Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Bothwell for the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Queen's graduates everywhere will be pleased to learn that these appointments have fallen to Queen's men and will unite in wishing for them a course at Oxford that will be satisfactory to themselves and creditable to their Alma Mater.

Quite a coterie of Queen's graduates are distributed throughout the new province of Saskatchewan, many of them having their headquarters in Regina city. Among those in Regina are Dr. Fred. Singleton, B.A., who recently began practise there; Stearns L. Grey, M.A., manager for the London & Lancashire Life; J. G. Malloy, B.A., manager for the Mutual Life; C. Fleming, B.A., Miss Margaret

Moore, B.A., Mrs. Arnold Foster, Miss E. Drennan, B.A., and C. W. Fenwick, B.A. J. A. Aikins, editor of the *Saskatoon Phoenix*, is also a Queen's graduate.

Mr. T. Kennedy, M.A., '99, specialist in Mathematics, who has been on the staff of Weston High School for two years, has recently been appointed Principal of Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, Toronto. Mr. Kennedy is a brother of Prof. A. Kennedy of Queen's. Another Queen's graduate, Mr. Wm. J. Patterson, B.A., '88, M.A., '95, has charge of the Mathematical Department at Harbord Street Collegiate.

We are informed that there is a movement now on foot in Regina to organize a Queen's Alumni Association. The project is expected to take definite shape in the immediate future, and if the organization is effected the event will be celebrated by holding a banquet at which Principal Gordon will be invited to speak.

Rev. Dr. Buchanan, B.A., '85, who has been home on furlough, and who addressed the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. at the time of the Alumni Conference last fall, left last month to resume his work as medical missionary among the Bhils, a tribe of natives who live in Central India.

Rev. Dr. Milligan, who is known everywhere as one of the most influential and most loyal of the sons of Queen's, recently celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his induction into Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto. All our Alumni will be glad to know that despite advancing years and hard work, the Doctor is still hale and hearty. The Theological students here are looking forward with pleasure to a course of lectures on Pastoral Theology which Dr. Milligan will deliver to them this month. He is expected also to address the Y.M.C.A. on Feb. 16th.

Dr. H. J. Williamson, B.A., one of last year's graduates in medicine, left lately for Port Arthur.

NOUGHTY-SEVEN YEAR POEM.

How I wish the Muse would favor,
Every effort such as mine,
To immortalize Nought-Seven
Through the agency of rhyme!

But, they say the Fates are cautious,
And withhold some gifts from men;
Yet Nought-Seven shows its genius,
Every way within our ken.

And, they say, the Fates determine
To what men the lots should fall,
That is why our Celtic chieftain
Is the keenest of us all.

Nor less keen is his right hand-man,
Martial-like at every call,
But he loves cathedral music
As he loves this classic Hall.

Of the other noble clansmen
Equal to our chief in grit,
There is one—our Stubbs, historian—
Sparkling in his hair and wit.

Close behind—grand in oration,
As in philosophic lore,
Comes another—need we mention
Of his prowess any more?

Yet parading, 'tis our marshall's
All his lines with men to fill—
He who bravely bore our colors
In the games at old McGill.

Now, we honor those professors,
Who our fleeting hours beguile.
One we question, "What is knowl-
edge?"—

How we loved to see him smile.

When he saw we knew naught of it!
And another's help we sought,
He who teaching Mathematics,
Taught it as it should be taught.

Yet one more. He showed in Shake-
spere

How we live this little life,
And from Wordsworth, that through
Nature
We could soar above its strife.

Is it strange that midst such training,
—Passing all—we're not afraid
To march on to highest honors?
Did we show it on parade?

Ah! one night we heard the slogan
Seeking of our deeds to tell;
And right well did Noughty-Seven
Bravely shout the grand "Cha
gheill!"

We confess our year was modest;
 Foot-men, they—in lovely state,
 Yet I ween, they serve most truly,
 They, "who only stand and wait."

For our Senior came before us,
 Who demand the greater light,
 So Nought-Seven—most unselfish,—
 Just for once—restrained its might.

Such restraint, I trow, was threatened
 At our dance. I'll tell you why
 We escaped it: We're the fav'rites
 Of the potentate "G. Y."

Yes, indeed, dark clouds were lower-
 ing,

Peace itself seemed bound to flee.
 Our "At Home" had some bold
 schemes—

"Best-laid plans gang aft agley!"

But 'twould seem those self-same
 schemers

Are the very men we need,
 For opposers oft are dreamers;
 So let ev'ry man take heed.

And let *each* be up and doing
 If such plans we would escape.
 Shirk no duty, great or meagre,
 For the glory of our state.

—Bubbles burst! our stately leaders
 Welcomed each; though from the
 dance

One refrains—perhaps 'tis wiser,
 If she hopes to rule a manse.

But I fear some men were lonely,
 Standing there 'along the wall,
 While the numbers passed so slowly,
 And the girls—beyond their call.

No! they weren't from Noughty-
 Seven,

Faithful e'er to do its part,
 But the men who're most pretentious,
 Oft lose courage, with their heart.

Our "At Home" indeed was brilliant;
 Grant Hall shone with dazzling
 light,

But to tell you all its glories,
 I would keep you here all night.

"Mister Stubbs," no doubt, proposes
 In his volume, number one,
 To record it, so we'll leave it,
 Till we see what he has done.

Now, one night we asked our con-
 frères,

Those brave men from Science
 Hall,

If they'd like to come to see us—
 Just a sort of friendly call.

But book-agents, entering boldly,
 Undertook to speak at length,
 Till they forced us to consider
 Neighbour Aikin, in his strength.

Then our critic, rising slowly,
 Pointed sadly to the door,
 And reminded this bold Senior
 Of how long he'd held the floor.

While he wished his plans would
 prosper,

Uttering, too, some words of cheer,
 He expressed more pointed counsel,
 Just to call again—next year.

Mr. Telgmann,

teacher of the Violin and all

String Instruments.

Mrs. Telgmann,

teacher of Elocution.

*Address 222 Johnston St.,
 Kingston.*

So he left us; while his year-book,
 Stirring up such fume and fret
 Well-concealing, as it still is
 For we haven't seen it yet.

From us Juniors, some tales sadder
 Lustre steal and spoil our fame;
 How debating, Noughty-Seven
 Certainly has lost its name.

Can we help it, if man speaking
 Merely plays with thoughts profound?

But we cannot blame our Shaver,
 Who most nobly stood his ground.

So we wish that more were like him,
 Life is sweet to him, 'tis said,
 For he sees an M.A., brilliant,
 With a halo round her head.

Yet debating, there are others
 Climbing up the stair of fame,
 Are they maidens? Oh, ye masters,
 Bow your heads for very shame!

Bow your heads, and ponder sadly,
 Sadly keep your banners furled.
 Speak no word, until we women
 Revolutionize the world.

From this genius, you will hear more,
 When she reads your mystic fate,
 Mark her colleague—she, a maiden,
 Eloquent, born to debate.

Though the maidens who are with us
 Fain would obstacles deride,
 Some would never cross the Jordan,
 Though they travel far and wide.

But how useless 'twould be for me
 To enumerate them all,
 For I couldn't tell their graces
 Though I took from spring to fall.

Of the men, if I endeavoured
 Each to name, with him I'd start,
 Him, who lives down there, Atwater,
 Blue-nose—yet a gen'rous heart.

But words fail me in expression
 Of men's virtues! What a sum
 Should I tell them! Would I mention
 Some fine jaws—for chewing gum?

Now I'll tell you of our vict'ry
 On December, second day.
 We were bound that Alma Mater
 Ought to hear what we could say.

So we sent up two great statesmen,
 Who right well their honor wear.
 To appreciate it fully

You must go and see them there.

Yes, at last the Fates propitious,
 Having worked out their design,
 Smile to see writ large "'07"
 In the chronicles of time.

—MARY B. MACFARLANE.

February, 1906.

POLITICAL SCIENCE DEBATE.

The second of the series of debates to be held under the auspices of the Political Science Club took place on Feb. 1st, inst.

The subject of debate was: "Resolved, that the present Immigration Policy of the Government is not in the best interests of the country." Messrs. Stott and Matheson supported the affirmative, and Messrs. McGillivray and McIntosh the negative side of the question.

By common consent the debate was one of the best ever held before the Political Science Club. Both sides had an abundance of material. And the form in which the arguments were presented by the respective debaters was excellent. Mr. Stott for the affirmative dealt with the practical side of the question, claiming that under the present system an undesirable class of immigrants were brought in-

to the country. He further contended that the immigrants from foreign countries were allowed to settle together in one part of the country, thus preventing proper assimilation with the native element. In reply to these contentions, Mr. McGillvrey, for the negative, showed that the present prosperity of our North-West is due to the number of immigrants now settling there. Immigration is necessary to the proper development of the country's resources; and the demand for labor cannot be satisfied if immigration is not encouraged. In refutation of the arguments of Mr. Stott it was pointed out by Mr. McGillivray that immigrants coming to the country are properly distributed, special inducement for them to settle on farms being offered.

Mr. Matheson ably supported his leader, bringing forward strong arguments in regard to the question of the effect of immigration on the birth-rate of the native population. He claimed that immigration lowers the birth-rate. Mr. Matheson was followed by Mr. McIntosh, who closed the case for the negative by pointing out the adjustability of the system now in vogue, and showing that certain regulations are laid down to insure the country against the admission of an undesirable class of immigrants.

The Critic, Mr. Calhoun, M.A., praised the debaters for the merit of their arguments and for the form in which they were presented. He also mentioned some weaknesses in the arguments. His advice to the debaters regarding their manner of speaking was followed by an appreciative reference to the excellence of the debate.

The judges, Mr. McArthur, Mr.

Stevenson and Mr. Code decided in favor of the affirmative, but stated that the arguments of the two sides were of nearly equal value.

Exchanges.

THE January number of the *U. N. B. Monthly* keeps up its well-earned reputation of being one of the best of Canadian college papers. Contributions from old graduates and friends must prove very acceptable to the editorial staff, especially when they are so musical and flowing as "The Fir Woods," by C. G. D. Roberts, '79, or as forceful as Prof. McDonald's address in "Socrates." "The Distinguished Graduates' Column" is an excellent feature, and the life of Hon. G. E. Foster is ably and yet simply written. "Practical Engineering," a good story with a flash of the graphic. Pleased to note that a Maritime Intercollegiate Hockey League has been formed. No exchange column? The editorial column is the best among our Canadian exchanges this session. Besides a live interest in the local college life, we are of the opinion that a college editor does not go beyond his legitimate sphere in discussing every phase of intercollegiate relations, and occasionally turning to the national outlook.

Other college exchanges received are: *The Varsity*, *McGill Outlook*, *The Anchor*, *The Lantern*, *The Alfred University Monthly*, *The Xaverian*, *The Concordienius*, *The Glasgow University Magazine*, *The Oxford Magazine*, *T.C.D.*, *The Student*, *The St. Andrew's College Review*, *The U.N.B. Monthly*, *The Hya Yaka*, *The Victorian*, *Trinity University Review*,

The Fordham Monthly, The Buff and Blue, The Notre Dame Scholastic, The Manitoba College Journal, The Athenaeum, The Tatler, McMaster University Monthly, University of North Carolina Magazine.

HONOR IN STUDENT LIFE.

"The history of the government of the students in American colleges," says Dr. Thwing, "is a history of increasing liberality and orderliness," of increasing orderliness because of increasing liberality.

There has been also a corresponding change in the attitude of college students toward those living in the college environment. Conflicts between gownsmen and townsmen are no longer a settled feature of college life. This consummation is to be ascribed in part to the growth of college towns and to the attendant blending of student life with a larger social and civic life. It has been brought about also by the greater attention now paid to the physical comfort of students in dormitories and lecture rooms, by the modernization of the curriculum, and by the wider introduction of the elective system. The adaptation of student to study, which it is the aim of the elective system to effect, leaves little room for the restless leisure that used to vent itself on signboards and hen-roosts. Congenial work and plenty of it will do more to harmonize a student to his surroundings than all the formal regulations or systems of espionage that the mind of man could devise.

But while there has been improvement in the respects noted, student standards have still their inconsistencies. The two nerve centers of stu-

dent honor are now athletics and examinations. It would be hard to overrate the significance of athletics in modern college life. Time was when the commencement exercises furnished the chief point of contact between the collective life of the student body and the outside public. The point of intersection is now the intercollegiate game of football or baseball.

The popularity of these games, however, and especially the unprecedented interest in football, have grown faster than the means devised to meet and control the abuses connected with them. Methods of safeguarding intercollegiate athletics are yet in an experimental stage. . . . The duty of the hour is to educate public sentiment in and outside of our colleges so that it will despise the doctrine of victory at any price. . . . It must be remembered, too, that no institution can long maintain one standard of honour for the athletic field and another for the recitation room.

Note.—From an excellent contribution by Dr. Alphonso Smith on the Honour system in the southern states.

In the class in homiletics, the other day, a budding divine was giving the divisions of a text in which "sleep" was the predominant thought. He had no less than six divisions of "sleep," such as "the sleep of peace," "the sleep of rest," and various other "sleeps." When the professor asked for a criticism, one knowing youth remarked, "He should have added a seventh division, sir." "What would you suggest then?" asked the teacher. "The sleep of the congregation," was the theological reply.—*Ex.*

De Nobia.

At the gym. one of the athletes accidentally "stuck" his finger in another fellow's eye. While the latter was holding his hand over the injured organ, R. W. Ang--n approaching, inquired most solicitously, "Why, what's the matter?"

T—: "Bill stuck his finger in my eye."

Ang--n: "Well, well! but is it in yet?"

M—, reading a letter from home, "Last week they had the biggest freshet in Brantford that has been known in fifty years."

N—: "I didn't know they had a college there."

As J. C. and J. L. are walking down Lower Princess Street they notice a sign in a junk shop window, "Selling at Cost," so they go in.

J.C., to proprietor—"I want to buy a solipsism."

Prop.—"Eh? What's that?"

J.C.—"I want to buy a solipsism. Haven't you got one?"

Prop.—"Never heard of it by that name. What kind of a thing is it?"

J.C.—"Why, it's a theory! I thought you would have all kinds of theories. There are plenty of second-hand ones around now-a-days."

J.L.—"Oh, come on. You are more likely to get theories at some notion counter."

A NEW VERSION.

"So long I've been by woman bossed
I feel," poor Henpecked said,
"Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than to have loved and wed."

—W. L.

At the A.M.S. meeting a motion to buy cushions is being discussed.

H. P. M-y—"A member of the Conversat Committee has ascertained that the bodies of the cushions can be bought for forty cents each, and they are to be covered by members of the A.M.S."

Voice from the rear—"Do you mean we are to sit on them?"

At a Union Street boarding house an extra amount of disturbance at the front table calls forth some remarks from the boarders at the rear one.

M.N.O.—"Those crazy Divinities again!"

P.G.M.—"I believe those three Science men are to blame."

Dan McL.—"I tell you boys, that's what comes of mixing H₂ S with Old Testament Criticism."

I met a young lady in Bostin
Who read poems written by Austin,

"Do you like them?" said I,

She made the reply,

"I find them so very exhaustin'."

—*Notre Dame Scholastic.*

A JOKE.

All graduates and undergraduates when attending class or any college meeting *shall wear the costume prescribed by the University.*—*Calendar, 1905-06, Page 21.*

J. L. N-c-l, puzzling over a philosophical problem—"Say! boys, do you think the existence of a thing depends merely upon its qualities and relations?"

B-b Br-d-n—"Well I know *my* existence down here depends on my relations."